

ces of *loyal* days are carefully considered. Falsely published by the highest anti-race of Virginia as craven and trembling—fearful, doubtless, that the base slander might be believed—uncheered by the friendly assurance of admiring thousands which so greatly sustained their patriots—surrounded by those who never dreamed of nobleness in a negro why did he not sink? Answer—God inspired him with Christian courage to nobly represent a race: and how worthily did he represent them!

A fuller communication than we could possibly make for yesterday, reveals the entire universality in this city of the earthquake on Thursday evening. No section of the city seems to have been exempted although some buildings were more affected than others, as their foundations and stability differed. Rumbling noises were heard and decided electric odors were perceptible. As in all such cases, many tales are told which disappear on investigation.

The most significant phenomenon, if it can be attributed to the earthquake, occurred at the artesian well. It is well known that the city has been tubing the well with ten and a half inch iron pipes. On the 21st day of last March this tubing had reached the depth of 810 feet below the surface and there it has since remained. The excavation or boring, six inches in diameter, had been previously carried down to a depth of 930 feet. The utmost resources of the mechanics have been expended in endeavors to remove the obstruction and sink the tubing further, but all in vain. Platforms have been erected and large amounts of iron and wood, weighing several tons, have repeatedly been placed upon it, but it would not and did not settle the breadth of a hair, and during the earthquake, previous to the earthquake, the tubing commenced settling very slowly at first, and then with a perceptible slide, the upper end, which had projected about four feet above the surface of the ground, disappeared, leaving the superincumbent weight, which had been resting upon it all day, upon the ground. After removing the rubbish and sounding for the top of the tubing, it was found to have gone down a distance of thirty feet.

That this sinking was caused by the same agency as the subsequent quake, we do not say, but leave the tracing of their connection to the more scientific and well informed. Certainly the connection is intimate enough to attract attention.

In the adjacent country, incoming trains over the railroads, from all directions, have reported the prevalence of the phenomenon.

An intelligent and observant subscriber at Wassamasaw, St. James, Goose Creek, writes as follows:—I am writing you now at 9 1-2 P. M., Thursday, January 19. At five minutes before seven this evening, I heard a rumbling noise towards the west, and in a moment after felt a severe shock.

The house was well shaken. A few minutes after sunset I heard a similar noise in the same direction, but felt no shock.

I hope it will be no worse, and will look to the *Mercury* to see if it occurred elsewhere.

The Columbia South Carolinian of Friday says:—
A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity

about seven o'clock last evening. In our office the effect was perceptible in a shaking of the building for about twenty seconds. The shock was too slight to do any damage beyond causing a slight degree of alarm to several persons in various parts of the city, whose imaginations had been so wrought upon by reading the recent accounts of the falling of the mill at Lawrence, as to lead them to fear a singular catastrophe.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Friday says:—
A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city last evening, about six o'clock. The same shock was felt at Charleston, Columbia and Camden, S. C., Mac n. Ga., and other places. Some persons in this city, we were informed, heard at the same time a rumbling sound like that of a passing omnibus.

A very perceptible shock in an earthquake was felt in the vicinity about seven o'clock yesterday evening.

[There is no other John Wesley to pick up of with

A more courageous giant, seated at the South Sea, shake slavery: that the things that used to be shaken long remain and stand firm.—*EMERSON*

The Court's appeals to-day was a scene of unusual forensic display and interest. The *Lemon case*, destined to be as celebrated as the *Somerset case*, was before the Court for argument. Charles O'Connor reiterated the doctrines of his Union saving speech in an intensified form. I have seldom seen an audience so evidently amazed and startled by strange doctrines as the one that listened to Mr. O'Connor. The *Merry*, the bar, and the Legislature, were represented in the crowd that filled the room. Reporters were present, who, I trust, will give to the public a *verbatim* report of all that was said.

In the course of Mr. O'Connor's argument, he announced his recognition of the "higher law" in eloquent and unmistakable terms. Everybody felt that Mr. Seward was at last fully vindicated by the ablest lawyer among all his political opponents. This portion of Mr. O'Connor's speech is certain to attract great attention.

His chief point seemed to be that negro Slavery has no relation to the principles of Slavery and Freedom in the abstract. If it had, then all the doctrines of the Abolitionists are irrefutable—then John Brown deserved to rank with Emmett, Kosciuszko, and Lafayette. Aye, he placed him even higher than these worthies.

Wendell Phillips, in his best mood, never paid John Brown such a splendid eulogium as fell to-day from the lips of Charles O'Connor! All based, mind you, upon that "if." If negro Slavery be unjust—if the people of the Free States cannot be convinced that it is *not* unjust—then the Union cannot be easily preserved.

It was plainly observed that when Mr. O'Connor argued for Slavery he labored hard, with hesitating words and faulty sentences, while in his passages upon the Higher Law and Liberty he was surpassingly eloquent.

I need not allude to the other points of Mr. O'Connor's argument, nor to the able speeches of Messrs. Blunt and Evans on the other side. The whole argument on both sides will be widely circulated and read in newspaper and in pamphlet, all over the country. It should be made the staple document of the present exciting crisis. Never before was the great question so ably and concisely argued. No reading man can pass it by. The decision probably will not be rendered in the case until the next term—in March.—*Cor. of Tribune.*

The friends of freedom in Oberlin have undertaken the work of erecting a monument to commemorate the many virtues of those noble Representatives of the Colored Race of the Nineteenth Century, JOHN A. COPELAND, LEWIS LEARY, and SHIELDS GREEN, who laid down their lives at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. Va., Oct. 17, and Dec. 16, 1859. From a circular, calling for subscriptions for the object, we copy the following account of the funeral of the first-named of these martyrs:

The funeral of John A. Copeland was held in the Oberlin Church on Sunday, Dec. 29th, and, although but short notice of the meeting was given, fully three thousand persons were present to unite in congratulations, and to mingle their tears with those who wept.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. James Monroe, a member elect of the Ohio Senate, and a Professor in Oberlin College, had just returned from his humane mission to Virginia, and presented an interesting statement of his very, though unsuccessful, efforts to recover the body of our friend. Other valuable efforts for the same object, it was pointed out to the officers, had likewise been made.

ces of his few days are carefully considered. 'Falsely published by the highest anti-race of Virginia as craven and trembling—fearful, doubtless, that the base slander might be believed—uncheered by the friendly assurance of admiring thousands which so greatly sustained their patriots—surrounded by those who never dreamed of nobleness in a negro why did he not sink? Answer—God inspired him with Christian courage to nobly represent a race: and how worthily did he represent them

"The *Baltimore Sun* says: 'A few moments before leaving the jail, Copeland said, "If I am dying for freedom, I could not die for a better cause—I had rather die than be a slave." A military officer in charge on the day of the execution says, "I had a position near the gallows, and carefully observed all. I can truly say, I never witnessed more firm and unswerving fortitude, more perfect composure or more beautiful propriety, than were manifested by young Copeland, to the very last."'

Embodied in the circular above referred to, are two letters, written by Copeland to his relatives, just before his execution, for which we regret our inability to find room. They are creditable to his head as well as his heart, showing him to have been a not unworthy companion of John Brown. The circular also contains the following notice of the other colored companions of Brown:

Not was Leary an unsuitable associate of the heroic Norland. A Christian man—driven forth amid a shower of rifle balls from the land of his fathers, because of efforts to deliver him that was spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor, he still fearlessly pursued the same godlike calling in the home of his adoption. For this purpose, and for nothing else, Leary and his associates went to Harper's Ferry. When forced into battle, he bravely fought in self-defence. His eyes never quailed and his cheek never blanched till he fell, *with face to his foe*, and covered with mortal wounds. Why did he rush on death? Not that life was a weariness to him. Objects of tender love were cherished in his heart. His young wife and babe whom he has left in our midst (may God sustain and bless them) were inexpressibly dear to him. But the tender words of conjugal love and the winning smiles of helpless infancy could not change his purpose to do and dare nobly for the deliverance of his brethren.

"Shields Green was but little known to us, excepting as he has been made known to the nation and the world by his manly conduct, his patient and heroic endurance in prison, and his pious, courageous and consistent deportment as he stood on the fatal gallows. Our messenger to Virginia saw him as he lay in a garret, naked, frozen and bloody: his dead eyes open, and looking straight to heaven, as if he would say, 'How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood?'"

The circular is signed by J. M. Fitch, Prof. Monroe, J. M. Langston and nine others, who ask contributions to aid in the erection of the monument from all who are moved to give anything for that object. The congregation assembled at Copeland's funeral contributed \$175.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Senate of Pennsylvania, has adopted a resolution approving the firmness of the representatives of that State, opposed to the administration in the contest respecting the choice of a Speaker. Also the following.

Resolved, That Pechayamba, remaining as ever, faithful and true to the constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be and stand— that the treacherous threats of secession uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration in the floor of Congress, will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any measure to carry out their full execution will be met by her determined resistance.

Mary R. ... has been pronounced hemiplegic, and
 after the treatment of the ...

